Stray Feathers

Recovery of a Ringed Giant Petrel from South Orkney Islands. — A remarkable latitudinal flight by a recently-fledged Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) has just been revealed by the finding of a ringed individual at Fremantle, Western Australia. On July 10, 1948, a Giant Petrel, swimming in the sea near the South Mole, attracted the attention of some anglers because a metal ring was dangling conspicuously on its leg. It was enticed closer by scraps of food and eventually captured, by means of a small baited hook, by Mr. Robert Beattie, of Fremantle, who sent it to the Zoological Gardens, South Perth. The ring bore the following inscription — 'F.I.D.S., Colonial Office, London, 62002.'

I saw the bird at the zoo on July 13. It was the ordinary wholly dark immature type which is common in local waters during the winter months. The bird was quite lively and in good condition and was kept penned in a small yard together with two others of its kind and a Yellow-nosed Albatross (*Diomedea chlororhyncha*) which had been stormbound on local beaches during the previous week. The Curator (Mr. F. R. Stanley) agreed to release the ringed bird in the hope that it might possibly carry on its interesting story. This was done on July 22, and the marked bird, as well as its three companions, was set free at Cottesloe. The aluminium ring was quite new, with no sign of wear or corrosion and had obviously only recently been attached to the bird.

I wrote immediately to Dr. N. A. Mackintosh, of the 'Discovery' Investigations, Colonial Office, London, and he replied as follows, under date August 5. "I was most interested in your letter of July 12, but before I could answer it we had to telegraph to the Falklands Islands Dependencies Survey in the field. The reply is that Macronectes No. 62002 was one of 28 nestlings ringed on March 20, 1948, at Knife Point, Borge Bay, South Orkney Islands. It was noted as dark grey, good condition, primary quills 5 inches. It is stated that eleven ringed birds were still on their nests on May 3 (not I suppose necessarily including this one)."

Dr. Mackintosh added that the marked bird had made a 'very remarkable journey,' and all ornithologists will agree that, on the evidence hitherto available, this performance of so young a bird in winging its way half-way around the world in so brief a period after leaving its nest was beyond expectations. The record raises some interesting theoretical questions regarding the movements of sea-birds in the higher latitudes of the southern oceans. Dr. R. C. Murphy has suggested, on the basis of previous bird marking results, that "Wandering Albatrosses actually may cir-

cumnavigate the world in the west-wind zone, a supposition entirely in harmony with what we know of the pelagic habits of the bird and of the meteorological and topographic conditions throughout the high forties and the fifties of south latitude" (*Oceanic Birds of South America*, 1936, p. 547).

The case of the Giant Petrel now reported adds weight to the suggestion and it may be that most of the pelagic sea-birds in the west-wind zone are controlled in their movements by the prevailing winds and continually circulate around the globe in a west to east direction during the non-nesting periods of their lives. The exceptions would be those species which are known to undertake trans-equatorial migrations, making north-south flights.

It is hoped that further interesting recoveries will follow from the work of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. As storm-bound sea-birds are frequently encountered in parts of Australia and New Zealand, observers in our area may materially assist in the investigations by taking every opportunity of examining beach remains.—D. L. SERVENTY, Perth, W.A., 17/8/48.

Further Notes on the Great Knot. — While recording known occurrences of the Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) in eastern Australia, D. L. Serventy (*The Emu*, vol. 43, 1944, pt. 4, pp. 278-279) mentioned eight specimens discussed by G. Masters in 'Zoology of the *Chevert*—Ornithology, pt. 1,' *Proc. Linn. Soc. of N.S.W.*, vol. 1, 1876, pp. 44-64. One of the skins (O.18394, ♀, Sue Is.) was located in the Australian Museum, Sydney, and the details were given by Serventy.

I endeavoured to summarize all known Australian-collected specimens of the Great Knot in a recent article ('Unravelling the Knots,' *The Emu*, vol. 47, 1947, pt. 2, pp. 137-146), but, apart from the Australian Museum skin, I had to report the other seven specimens mentioned by Masters (six from Sue Island and one from Coconut Island, Torres Straits) as being unable to "be further traced."

However, recently (May 26, 1948), K. A. Hindwood, J. A. Keast and I paid an interesting afternoon visit to the Macleay Museum, University of Sydney, and, through the courtesy of the Curator, Mr. Henry, inspected the waders in the ornithological collections. Four skins of the Great Knot were found. Details attached to the labels read as follows—

1 sk. *Tringa crassirostris* ♀ 26/7/1875 Sue Is., Torres Sts.

1 sk. *Tringa crassirostris* ♀ 29/7/1875 Coconut Is., Torres Sts.

2 sk. *Tringa tenuirostris* ♀ 26/7/1875 Coconut Is., Torres Sts.

The data on these labels all appear to be in Masters' handwriting. It seems fairly safe to assume that they form part of those collected during the *Chevert* expedition, despite some slight discrepancies.

Masters groups all eight specimens mentioned in his article under *Tringa tenuirostris*, but two are labelled *T. crassirostris* (= *tenuirostris*). As all four skins were collected about the same time, a *lapsus* is suggested, which may have been actuated by indecisive nomenclature at the time. Masters also states that only one bird was collected on Coconut Island, yet that locality is given in the data on three of the four Macleay Museum skins. As specimens of other waders in the collection bearing the date, July 26, all refer to Sue Island, and those marked July 29 are from Coconut Island, it is apparent that an error in labelling has occurred. All four skins are in winter (eclipse) plumage, but Masters further states—"The specimens obtained vary considerably in their markings, some being much darker and more spotted than others." In the four we examined there was little evidence of 'considerable variation' in plumage, although all were clearly referable to *Calidris tenuirostris*. The bill pattern, plumage of rump, strongly striated crown, darker breast and absence of eyebrow all agreed with the 'field-key' given in my recent paper.

As Masters states that the species was "very common on all the low lying islands of Torres Straits," it is difficult to assess whether the Great Knot is an early migrant to northern Australia, or whether a considerable number of birds winter in the Australian tropics. Probably late July is feasible for the earlier migrants to reach the Torres Straits islands.

The whereabouts of three specimens still remain unknown. Possibly they were traded with other museums, or reached private collections. — A. R. McGILL, Arncliffe, N.S.W., 7/9/48.

The White Fulica.—In the *History of New South Wales*, by George Barrington, 1802, London, the author includes a chapter on the fauna of the State. Pages 435-448 deal with some of the birds of New South Wales and there are several coloured pictures covering Bird of Paradise (Lyre-bird), Black Cockatoo, Hornbill (Rifle-bird), Mountain Eagle (Wedge-tailed Eagle). The words in parentheses are mine.

The Hornbill is clearly the Rifle-bird. According to authorities I have read, it did not occur below Newcastle. Newcastle was not settled until about 1808 and the men who formed the settlement were not likely to have painted birds. They were convicts and soldiers. The year 1802 was the date of publication in London of Barrington's book and as it contains 490 pages its preparation probably was at

least as early as 1801. Lieutenant Shortland reported to Governor Hunter the discovery of coal and cedar forests in 1799 and by 1801 there was a regular shipping trade in that timber. In 1801 a small party was sent by the Governor to gather cedar and exploit coal but the venture did not last long. The project was revived in 1804 after the date of Barrington's book.

I did hear in pre-railway days of the existence of the Rifle-bird in Gosford scrubs, but in 1802 it was a difficult journey to what is known as Gosford. The road north was via Wiseman's Ferry, some thirty miles west, to Singleton, or deviating at Wollombi to Maitland.

Barrington also mentions a bird which he calls the 'White Fulica' and thus describes it—"This bird is the only species of the genus known of this colour. Its body is the size of a large fowl, and on its wings are a small spine. The legs and spines on the shoulders of the wings are yellow; the bill and front of the head are red." No further information is given and there is no picture of the bird. The White Fulica was known at Lord Howe Island from the time of its discovery, and paintings of it could have been seen in New South Wales. What is the bird referred to in Barrington?—W. J. ENRIGHT, West Maitland, N.S.W., 23/9/48.

A Note on the Red-eared Firetail.—Walking along a road near Albany, Western Australia, on August 16, 1948, I heard a cuckoo-like call, and, at my feeble imitation, a bird flew into a casuarina tree above me. It commenced feeding amongst the 'nuts' on the tree, and, coming into the open about ten feet from me, proved to be a Red-eared Finch. Shortly after, three more of these birds (1 male and 2 females) flew into the tree, but the first male drove them all away. They flew into another casuarina where I watched them evidently searching for insects amongst the 'nuts' in this tree. The call-note I now recognize as being much like the call of both the Diamond Firetail (*Zonæginthus guttatus*) and the Beautiful Firetail (*Z. bellus*). I later observed this bird at Bridgetown amongst other places in the south-west. Near Pemberton, the locals call it the casuarina finch but I could not trace the origin of the name, although the association of this bird and tree must be well known in this locality.—HAROLD E. TARR, Middle Park, Vic., 21/9/48.

Satin Bower-bird in the Northern Territory (?).—In *The Emu* (vol. 47, p. 330) Mr. Harold E. Tarr records the Satin Bower-bird as being common in the Darwin area. He also mentions that—"some Sydney ornithologists were very sceptical of my record."

This observation, if correct, is a remarkable one, as it extends the western range of this species by many hundreds of miles. The writer states that the birds occur in large numbers.

It is essential, in the interests of accuracy and for future observers, that a full investigation of the record be made. Should Tarr be proven correct, then due recognition should be made of his observation, otherwise it should be treated as a 'hypothetical' species for the Darwin area until a specimen is collected.

In a letter dated January 3, 1947, Tarr wrote me as follows, the italics being mine. "Looking through this month's *Wild Life*, I was very interested in your Satin Bower-bird article. My farthest south record of the bird is Anglesea, 69 miles south of Melbourne, but I surmise my northerly record will interest you. The *three commonest birds in Darwin*, Northern Territory, in 1941-42-43, were in this order—Magpie Lark, Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike and Satin Bower-bird. They (Satin Bower-birds) *slept in the mangroves* of a night and in daylight would fly to the tops to get the early morning sun. One morning *I counted 69 birds* and on another occasion *47 birds from the one position*, males being in the majority. Often a bird would get into our military huts and stay the night. I had the pleasure of finding one nest and two bowers there."

This is a remarkable statement, as we find that "they (Satin Bower-birds) slept in the mangroves" and "would fly to the tops [presumably the mangroves] to get the early morning sun." How different is this habit from the observations recorded from the eastern areas! And again—"I counted 69 birds and . . . 47 birds from the one position." Surely Satin Bower-birds have never been recorded, except possibly in orchards, certainly never in their natural surroundings, in such numbers!

Tarr continues—"but I feel that the lack of competent observers probably accounts for the big 'break'."

Since the days of Gilbert many observations have been made on the birds of this area, but no ornithologist has included the Satin Bower-bird in his records. As recently as 1944 and 1946 local lists appeared in *The Emu*. In 1944, L. T. Rhodes (*The Emu*, vol. 44, pp. 87-93) listed the 'Birds of the Adelaide River District,' an area seventy miles south-east of Darwin, from observations made between June 1942 and June 1943. E. H. Sedgwick (*ibid.*, vol. 46, pp. 349-378) covered a much wider area and recorded the findings of sixteen months. No mention was made by either of these observers of the Satin Bower-bird, although Rhodes was in the area at the same time as Tarr.

During the war years a number of Sydney ornithologists, all thoroughly acquainted with this species, were stationed

in the Darwin area. They are emphatic that the bird was not there. Does this bear out the remark that there has been a "—lack of competent observers."?

In his article Tarr has brought in the name of Mr. Herbert Deignan, the ornithologist with the National Geographic and Australian Arnhem Land Expedition, who is at present in the Territory, who "—knew of the controversy before leaving the south." In a letter written to Mr. F. Turnbridge of Sydney, dated May 30, 1948, Mr. F. D. McCarthy, the anthropologist, from the Australian Museum, attached to the expedition, writes—"Deignan is well satisfied with his bird work, and he has a good collection to date. The *bird mistaken for the Satin Bower-bird* on the Darwin side *is the Drongo* which is known there as the Satin-bird. It appears that *a soldier claimed in the first place that the Drongo was the Satin Bower-bird.* Deignan is now convinced that the latter does not occur up here." (The italics are mine.)—ROY. P. COOPER, Willoughby, N.S.W., 12/8/48.

Splendid Wren with Flower Petal.—Further to Mr. K. A. Hindwood's note (*The Emu*, vol. 47, p. 389) on the use of flower petals in courtship display, I have a note under date September 4, 1935, of a brilliant little male of the Splendid Blue Wren (*Malurus splendens*) plucking the bright pink petal of a variety of *Oxalis* and bearing it in his bill for a period of twenty minutes during courtship display. With this adornment standing out in sharp contrast with his blue and black plumage, he first moved amongst a family party consisting of a male, also in full plumage, a female, and several young males. These last were earlier only distinguishable from the female by the extent of blue colouring in the flight feathers, but later one of them had the bill darkened to near black, and patches of colour appearing on the cheeks and body, though still revealing his youthfulness in brown lore and eye ring, and another had a bill beginning to darken.

The bird first mentioned later transferred his attentions from this family party to a pair holding territory fully one hundred yards distant, the male in this case still being in the beautiful sleek grey, blue-tailed, blue-winged, black-billed ensemble which distinguishes the adult males of this species in eclipse plumage. He bore his pink petal brightly before him all this time and was still in possession of it when lost to view fully twenty minutes after he had plucked it.

Seeking a mate, this brilliant little intruder had made a dramatic appearance amongst the family party first described the preceding day, causing a considerable outburst of warbling and much display, and posturing, in some of the less spectacular parts of which even the female and

young males joined. During the course of this the newcomer evinced a marked interest in the pink flowers of the *Oxalis*, but, apart from making himself seen amongst them, did not at that time make any other use of them for display.

One form of display resorted to by the plumaged males on the occasion of this earlier visit was that of suddenly arresting the normal forward motion of a flight, at the same time tilting the body up from a horizontal to a vertical plane. By some manipulation of the rapidly beating wings, he managed to maintain this grotesque upright position, and, while making some slight forward progress, to descend to the ground with dramatic slowness. This is a spectacular display, and on the occasions when I have seen it I have always associated it with courtship. Some variation occurs in the manner of performance, and sometimes, on reaching the ground, the birds instantly bound aloft again with astonishing agility.

On the ground a form of posturing was indulged in, in which, when the bird crouched a little, a sudden rigidity was assumed, with back horizontal, tail bent down at an angle with tip more or less touching the ground, head stretched forward, and bill pointed. Then the bird turned slowly and stiffly this way and that, the crown feathers being compressed and the cheek patches raised during this performance, creating a remarkably lizard-like appearance. This form of posturing is more often seen than the perpendicular flying act, and I do not think it is confined to courtship. It was in posturing of this sort, and less notable spreading and quivering of wing displays, that the female and young males joined.

None of these displays or posturings was seen the following day when the visiting male plucked and carried the pink petal, there being, however, a considerable amount of singing and movement, and not all the birds were under observation the whole time. On one occasion the distant pair visited perched side by side, pressing together, and gently preened each other's plumage while the intruder watched from a distance, his pink adornment having no apparent effect.

To the two cited in Mr. Hindwood's note this adds a third species of this genus observed to carry flower petals in courtship display, each species so far recorded selecting a different colour. Apart from the general and wider interest of the subject as a whole, it would be of no little interest to learn if there are any other records for this genus alone. —W. H. LOARING, Bickley, W.A., 7/8/48.

The Little Falcon.—In *The Emu* of January 1933, at p. 204, Mr. A. C. Cameron of Biddeston, Queensland, refers to the clumsy efforts of a Little Falcon when in pursuit of birds of several species.

My first identification of the Little Falcon was in Febru-

ary 1943, when a bird stayed for several days about my garden where fruit-eating birds were attracted by ripened figs. Like Mr. Cameron I was impressed by the sluggish movements of the Little Falcon when attempting to capture birds about its own size. Indeed the bird's movements suggested play more than an attempt to capture its prey.

Blue-faced Honeyeaters and Figbirds tempted the Falcon by flying from tree to tree, in which case they were chased but showed little concern. At times the Falcon settled on the ground and walked about, playing with straws of grass and weed.

Since I have become better acquainted with the Little Falcon I have found that it is not an uncommon species in this district. Its presence about settled areas is noted periodically and at any time of the year. During the present month, (June 1948) a pair of them appears daily about the house and over cultivated paddocks.

For several months I have had a large number of Peaceful Doves, some Bar-shouldered Doves and a flock of Crested Pigeons about the barn and where my fowls are fed each day. Since the arrival of the Falcons there has been a complete absence of the Doves, but the Pigeons come as usual and their numbers have not decreased, indicating that only the smaller birds have been subject to raids by the Falcons.

There are several species of birds that come about the house for scraps of food and which have become semi-tame. There are Currawongs, Magpies, Pied Butcher-birds, Blue-faced Honeyeaters, Noisy Miners and Grey-crowned Babblers. Though these birds have been chased, none has been captured, even though one Blue-faced Honeyeater is only a young bird that left the nest in the early part of May and should have been a rather easy victim for the Falcons. Doves, honeyeaters of the smaller species, whistlers, thornbills and flycatchers are the real attraction for the Falcons and birds of those species have become scarce over the territory worked by the Falcons.

I have seen whistlers and small honeyeaters chased for more than one hundred yards across open spaces and reach cover before the Falcons could capture them. To make a capture it seems necessary for the Falcon to be in a position of advantage where it can take its small prey by surprise and strike from above.

One Falcon spends much time perched on a dead branch above the foliage of a tall tree from which it makes repeated attacks on birds of any kind that pass below it. In the case of larger birds the attack is more a playful one than an attempt to kill.

The bird frequently calls from its perch or on the wing when returning from an attack.—E. A. R. LORD, Murphy's Creek, Qld., 25/6/48.

Spine-tailed and Fork-tailed Swifts.—The Spine-tailed Swift (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) is our common species, arriving in October and departing in the latter part of March, very occasionally in the early part of April.

The Fork-tailed Swift (*Micropus pacificus*) has been recorded only in March and early April, rarely in February. These birds are not regular in their migration and sometimes no birds are seen, as shown in the following records.

In 1942 Spine-tails and Fork-tails were feeding together on March 10, 11 and 12, the latter calling as they fed. Both species were seen together in numbers on April 3 and 4. Fork-tails were again heard calling on this occasion.

In 1943 a lone Spine-tail was hawking at dusk on March 14, and a large flight of Fork-tails appeared on March 28.

In 1944 a large flight of Spine-tails was seen at dusk on March 20, and on the following day at dusk. On March 26, Spine-tails were again in numbers at dusk and a White-throated Nightjar was seen flying and feeding with them. Spine-tails appeared again in numbers at dusk on March 30, and on April 1.

No Fork-tails were recorded for the year 1944.

In 1945 Spine-tails were in numbers during the day on March 10, and again after a storm on March 30. They were recorded again on April 1, in numbers. Fork-tails were absent in 1945.

In 1946 Fork-tails were in moderate numbers on February 17, feeding with Dollar-birds after a storm. Spine-tails were not seen after the end of January 1946.

In 1947 Spine-tails were feeding in numbers on February 28, after a storm. During the other summer months Spine-tails were rarely seen and were in small numbers. Fork-tails were absent during the year.

In 1948 few Spine-tails were seen during the summer, their first appearance in numbers being at the end of February.

A large flight of Fork-tails appeared on April 16, which was their only appearance to date during 1948.—E. A. R. LORD, Murphy's Creek, Qld., 25/6/48.

Kookaburras' Strange Nesting Place.— In *The Emu* (vol. 47, October 1947, pp. 117-130) I mentioned some strange nesting places of Kookaburras (*Dacelo gigas*). A further unusual nest site has recently been noted. During October 1948 a pair of Kookaburras laid three eggs in a hollow, in the base of a gum tree, only eight inches from the ground and a foot from a roadway, the locality being Victoria Square, Ashfield, an inner suburb of Sydney. As a measure of protection (?) the Town Councillors had a wire fence erected around the tree; also, nearby residents were keeping a watchful eye on small boys, and other animals, to prevent any molestation of the birds. Photographs of the nesting chamber containing three eggs, and

of one of the birds leaving the hollow, appeared in a Sydney newspaper (*Daily Mirror*, October 25, 1948, p. 1). With such publicity the inevitable happened: on the night of October 26, presumably at the portentous hour of midnight, the eggs were stolen.

It may be of interest to record that the nesting hollow at Lane Cove (see photograph, *The Emu*, vol. 47, pl. 7) is again in use, this being the fifth year in succession to my knowledge. The first egg was laid on October 8, which is the same date as in 1945. The dates the first egg was laid in each of the five years are: (October 12, 1944), October 8, 1945, (October 6, 1946), (October 1, 1947), October 8, 1948. Dates in parentheses are approximate to within two or three days.—K. A. HINDWOOD, Sydney, N.S.W., 30/10/48.

Mortality among Prions.—Early in June 1948, I received a letter from A. F. D'Ombrain to the effect that he had noted the partly decomposed bodies of about 25 prions on Yaegan (or Yagan) Beach, near Seal Rocks, central coastal New South Wales. Measurements and descriptions sent indicated that the birds were Fairy Prions (*Pachyptila turtur*).

The information prompted a visit—on June 20, 1948—to Cronulla Beach, some twelve miles south of Sydney. Here A. R. McGill and I found the remains of about 40 beach-washed prions. Much of the material comprised wings only, or wings adhering to skeletal remains. Decomposed bodies with head attached, of 13 specimens, were examined. Only one bird was sufficiently fresh to be made into a study skin. The specimens collected—many wings, 13 heads, and one complete body—were later studied in detail and, as far as could be judged, were all referable to the Fairy Prion, a species breeding on islands in Bass Strait and elsewhere. No bodies of other petrels were seen by us on the beach.

I understand that a live Fairy Prion was sent to the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, about this time, and that others were reported from southern coastal Queensland. Heavy and continuous rain along the New South Wales coast early in June, and a cyclonic disturbance in north-eastern New South Wales and the adjoining parts of Queensland in mid-June, probably caused a heavy mortality among Prions, as indicated at Cronulla Beach, and Yeagan Beach. The absence of observations from other beaches precludes any estimate of the total loss.

The Fairy Prion is the species most frequently noted near Sydney. However, in the Australian Museum, Sydney, there are also specimens of the Broad-billed Prion (*P. vittata*), the Medium-billed Prion (*P. salvini*), the Dove Prion (*P. desolata*), and the Thin-billed Prion (*P. belcheri*), collected on beaches near Sydney.[1] Two mounted speci-

mens of the Broad-billed Prion in the Australian Museum have the following information on the label—"These birds [? if all *vittata*] were found strewn along the beaches [near Sydney] in great numbers on July 8 and 10, 1904."

Intermittent beachcombing by Sydney ornithologists during the past thirty years has brought to light several interesting finds of 'rare' petrels. Such birds may be common enough in other parts of their range but they are certainly rarities as derelicts on beaches immediately to the north and south of Sydney. The fact that a species has been noted once, or even a few times, on our beaches, is no indication of its status offshore. In this respect mention may be made of the Fleshy-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus carneipes*),[2] the Fluttering Shearwater (*P. gavia*),[3] and the Wilson Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*), all of which, according to the information I have gathered, are not uncommon, at one season or another, in the coastal waters of New South Wales. Among the 'rare' petrels listed for Sydney beaches are the Little Shearwater (*P. assimilis*),[4] the Great-winged (Grey-faced) Petrel (*Pterodroma macroptera*), the Brown-headed Petrel (*Pt. melanopus*), the Mottled Petrel (*Pt. inexpectata*), the White-headed Petrel (*Pt. lessonii*), the Gould (White-winged) Petrel (*Pt. leucoptera*), and the Cape Petrel (*Daption capense*).

REFERENCES

1. Hindwood, K. A. *Proc. Royal Zool. Soc. N.S.W. 1939-1940*, August 19, 1940, p. 16.
2. Hindwood, K. A. 'The Fleshy-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus carneipes*)', *The Emu*, vol. 44, pt. 4, April 1945, pp. 241-248, pls. 30-1.
3. Hindwood, K. A. *The Emu*, vol. 48, pt. 1, August 1948, p. 77.
4. Serventy, D. L. *The Emu*, vol. 42, pt. 1, July 1942, pp. 49-50.

—K. A. HINDWOOD, Wingello House, Sydney, 5/7/48.

Correspondence

To the Editor,
Sir—

In *The Emu*, vol. 47 (Oct. 1947), pt. 2, p. 89, appears a map of portion of the Atherton Tablelands—a very useful map of the area at this time, as explorer Kennedy traversed the country in the south-west section of the map. His route was from about the Tully Falls to Mount Garnet, thence north-westerly to the Walsh River. Unfortunately Gibbs Creek (or Chinaman Creek) was shown as Walsh River. The Walsh is about 15 miles further north; its east-west course would pass just north of the word 'Approx' in the inset map.

Yours, etc.

J. D. SOMERVILLE.

The date of publication was November 30, 1948.